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**Dr. Philip's Researches in S. Africa.**

IN concluding our Review of this very able and valuable work in our number for February last, we expressed regret that we were able to present to our readers only a small portion of its contents. We have since been so impressed by several passages, that it would cost us no small amount of self-denial to exclude them from our pages. The extracts which we now make from this work, contain sentiments which we wish engraved upon the hearts of all our countrymen, and the sacred value of which, will be more or less appreciated by all who have taken even their first lessons in the school of Christ. What an appeal to the charity of the Christian world is made by the wandering Bechuanas, when they say in the most earnest and anxious manner to the Missionary who happens to meet them in his journey, "Come with us, and you shall not only have your own, but every thing we have to spare; we will defend you, and be directed by you, and hunt for you"!

*Dr. Philip's Testimony to the Natural Abilities of the Natives of Africa.*

Such as are acquainted with the writings of Rousseau, Lord Kames, and other writers belonging to that school, are not ignorant of the attempt which has been made, in opposition to the Bible, to establish a theory, representing the human race as derived from different stocks. Apart from the authority on which the Mosaic account of the creation of man is built, the consideration of God's having made of one blood all the nations of the

earth, is much more simple and beautiful, and has a greater tendency to promote love and concord among the members of the human family, than that which traces the different members of that family to different origins, giving rise to invidious distinctions, flattering the pride of one class of men, and affording a pretext to justify the oppressions of another. Had this opinion, which we are combating, been perfectly innocuous in its operation, or had it been confined to philosophers, we might have left it to its fate; but its prevalence, and the use which has been made of it, show that it is as hostile to the best interests of humanity as it is to the truth of Scripture.

It is a singular fact, that the injuries done to the negroes on the western and eastern coasts of Africa, the murders formerly committed by the boors on the Hottentots and Bushmen in South Africa, and the privations and sufferings endured by many of the slaves within the colony of the Cape of Good Hope, are justified on this principle. Expostulate with many farmers, in South Africa for excluding their slaves and Hottentots from their places of worship and denying them the means of religious instruction, and they will tell you at once, that they are an inferior race of beings. Asking a farmer, in the district of Caledon, whether a black man standing by him could read, he looked perfectly astonished, at the question, and supposed he had quite satisfied my query by saying, "Sir, he is a slave!" In the same manner, the cruelties exercised by the Spaniards upon the Americans, were justified by their wretched theologians, by denying that the poor Americans were men because they wanted beards, the sign of virility among other nations.

We are all born savages, whether we are brought into the world in the populous city or in the lonely desert. It is the discipline of education, and the circumstances under which we are placed, which create the difference between the rude barbarian and the polished citizen—the listless savage and the man of commercial enterprise—the man of the woods and the literary recluse.

Take a number of children from the nursery, place them apart, and allow them to grow up without instruction or discipline, the first state of society into which they would naturally form would be the hunter's state. While food could be obtained by the chase, they would never think of cultivating the ground: inured to hardships, they would despise many things which, in a civilized state of society, are deemed indispensable. In seasons of common danger, they would unite their efforts in their own defence; their union, being nothing more than a voluntary association, would be liable to frequent interruptions; the affairs of their little community would be to them the whole world; and the range of their thoughts would be limited to the exercise their fears and hopes might have in relation to their own individual danger or safety.

"The Romans might have found an image of their own ancestors in the representations they have given of ours." And we may see what our an-

cestors were at the time Julius Cæsar invaded Britain, by the present condition of the Caffèr tribes of South Africa. It is here we see, as in a mirror, the features of our progenitors, and, by our own history, we may learn the pitch to which such tribes may be elevated, by means favourable to their improvement.

Numerous proofs have been adduced in these volumes illustrative of the capabilities of the natives of South Africa, and I trust that it has been clearly shown, that the degradation and depressions under which many of them still labour, may be satisfactorily accounted for by the treatment they have so long experienced at the hands of Europeans, in the absence of all counteracting and meliorating circumstances.

If we desire to see how much the character of a people depends upon the influence of the laws and government under which they live; let us look at the contrast exhibited between many nations which, at one period, attained to the highest celebrity, and their present condition. If further evidence of this fact be wanting, we may change our illustration, and show how nations, which were once viewed as deficient in mental capacity, have reached the highest place in the scale of empire, while the nations which at one period, contemned them, have sunk into a state of degeneracy.

When the inhabitants of this free country are heard justifying the injuries, inflicted upon the natives of Africa, or opposing the introduction of liberal institutions among any class of them, on the vulgar grounds that they are an inferior class of beings to us, it is but fair to remind them that there was a period when Cicero considered their own ancestors as unfit to be employed as slaves in the house of a Roman citizen. Seated one day in the house of a friend in Cape Town, with a bust of Cicero on my right hand, and one of Sir Isaac Newton on the left, I accidentally opened a book on the table at that passage in Cicero's Letter to Atticus, in which the philosopher speaks so contemptuously of the natives of Great Britain\*. Struck with the curious coincidence arising from the circumstances in which I then found myself placed, pointing to the bust of Cicero, and then to that of Sir Isaac Newton, I could not help exclaiming, "Hear what that man says of that man's country!" It is only under a free government, and in the possession of local advantages, that the human mind, like the tree planted in a generous soil, attains to its full growth and proportions. It is where men are governed by equal laws; where government becomes regular, and stands on the basis of liberal institutions; where rulers are under salutary checks; where the population is raised above the chilling influence of

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\*"Britannici belli exitus expectatur: constat enim aditus insule esse munitis mirificis molibus: etiam illud jam cognitum est, neque argenti scrupulum esse ullum in illa insula, neque ullam spem prædæ nisi ex mancipiis: ex quibus nullos puto, te literis aut musicis eruditos expectare."

*Epist. ad Atticum*, I. iv., Epist. 16.

penury; where they have peace in which to cultivate and reap their fields,—that the march of the human mind is unimpeded, and soars, and sustains its flight, in those elevations which excite the admiration and astonishment of nations.

At our schools, you will see the young Hottentot, the Bushman's child, and the young Caffers, with countenances beaming with intelligence, and surpassing the children of the colonists in their school exercises. No English school boys can exhibit finer appearances of genius, or make greater proficiency in the same period of time; but there are impediments to the improvement of the one, while the other may proceed in an unobstructed path. The child of the slave makes a progress, at school, equal to that of his young master; but when he discovers that his abilities only raise his price in the market, they are either cramped in their further developement, or are diverted into a wrong channel. The young Hottentot feels the rivalry of the school; but when he has left it, all stimulus ceases, every road to preferment is shut against him. The barbarian, on the borders of our colony, has his faculties elevated by education, but all his ingenuity is required to defend him against the injuries and encroachments of his civilized neighbours.

### *Confidence of the Natives in the Missionaries.*

The following example may be adduced as an illustration of the manner in which the missionaries have gained the confidence of the natives, and allayed those hostile feelings which in former times rendered travelling among them so dangerous.

When Mr. Sas began his missionary labours among the Corannas in 1814, they had been engaged from time immemorial in the most rancorous hostilities with the Bushmen.

The Corannas are a pastoral people; they lead a nomadic life; and they are generally found in small parties, particularly between Griqua Town and Namaqualand, on the banks of the Great River. On the north-east border of the colony, and above the junction of the Cradock and the Yellow river, they are sufficiently numerous and powerful to oppress the Bushmen, and to oblige them to respect their property. The cattle which the tribes on the Northern frontier possess, and their weakness, owing to the manner in which they are generally obliged to divide themselves to find pasture for their herds, accounts for the hostilities which have so long existed between them and their more destitute neighbours.

Mr. Sas was some time among the Corannas before he could get them to look at a Bushman without attempting to murder him.

By continued efforts and much persuasion, they were brought so far that they would endure the sight of Bushmen. He now employed one or two Dastaards (for the Corannas had not yet so far conquered their an-

tipathy as to approach the Bushmen) as messengers of peace, to go in quest of Bushmen, and to persuade them to meet the missionary, who had good things to tell them, and who had some good things to give them. A few came; they were so pleased, that they came back, and brought others along with them. For the first time in the remembrance of any living persons, they now ventured to appear as friends in the midst of this Coranna kraal. In the course of a few weeks the news was spread among the Bushmen, and over all the Bushman country between the limits of the colony and the great Orange river.

A party of Bushmen on one occasion met with a flock of strayed sheep; and some weeks after this event they accidentally heard that the sheep belonged to Mr. Sas; they no sooner heard who was the proprietor, than they brought them to our missionary, and expressed the greatest happiness that they had it in their power to show their affection for him in this manner. Several times stray cattle belonging to Mr. Sas have been found and restored by the Bushmen; and our worthy missionary remarked that he could not wish his cattle and his property in greater safety than among the Bushmen.

When our missionaries commenced their labours in South Africa among the tribes beyond the colony, for a considerable time they were viewed by them with suspicion; but these tribes are now able to appreciate their characters and motives; and so far as a disposition to receive missionaries is concerned, we may say, that these fields are white to the harvest. During my journey into the interior, in 1825, the people I met with on every part of the road expressed the greatest solicitude to have missionaries sent to them. On two or three occasions I met with whole tribes who had been waiting for days and weeks upon the road by which they expected me to pass, to ask my advice respecting their affairs, and to request me to send them missionaries. It would be too much to say that all the native tribes in those districts are equally anxious for missionaries, but the feeling is general and widely extended.

One of our missionaries, some years ago, travelled on horseback from Namaqualand to Lattakoo, making excursions among the Bushmen, and among the other tribes, both on the south and north side of the Orange river; and he considered himself as safe, as to any thing he had to dread from men, as he would have been in a journey of so many miles in England. In the midst of his journey he was detained three days by a wandering tribe of Bechuanas, who had heard of the missionaries, and who would have laid the hair of their heads beneath his feet to have persuaded him to have accompanied them as their teacher. When they had exhausted all their arguments to accomplish their wishes, without effect, the chief had recourse to the following stratagem:—"I know," said he, "your reason for refusing to go with us, you are afraid we will murder you." After repeating the assertion several times, and repeated denials were made on the

part of the missionary, the chief remarked that it was in his power to convince him to the contrary; but that he would hold his opinion, till he furnished him with the only proof that would induce him to alter it. "Name your proof," said the missionary, "and if it is in my power it shall be granted." The chief thought he had succeeded, when he told him that the proof which would satisfy him was, that he should accompany him. At their first interview the missionary gave them a few beads, and other things of a trifling nature. In the course of their conversation when they became painfully pressing in their solicitations for him to go with them as their teacher, the missionary said, "I know the reason you are so earnest for me to go with you, you suppose I shall be able to furnish you with such things as those I gave you when we first met." With this remark they were all much hurt, and brought the things he had given them, and laid them down before him; and in a most feeling and solemn manner declared that the reason he assigned had no weight with them. "Come with us," said they, "and you shall not only have your own, but every thing we have to spare; we will defend you, and be directed by you, and hunt for you."

The difficulties which Dr. Vanderkemp had to encounter from the jealousies of the Caffers, when he attempted to establish a mission among them, are known to every one acquainted with his interesting communications from Cafferland; but the dispositions of the Caffers in relation to that subject have undergone such a change since that period, that missionaries may now be assured that they will be received with open arms in any part of that interesting country. While the following anecdote deserves to be related, on account of the honour which it reflects upon the Caffer character, it may be taken as an illustration of the eagerness of many of the people to enjoy the benefits of Christian instruction for themselves and for their families. On one of my visits to Theopolis, walking through the village in company with Mr. Barker, two very fine boys came up to me, and one of them took hold of my coat, while the other placed himself in my path, and stood before me smiling in my face. I saw they were not Hottentots; and, being struck with their appearance and fine open countenances, I turned to the missionary, and, inquiring of him to whom they belonged, I received the following account of them, and of the circumstances under which they were brought to the missionary institution and placed under his care. Their father is a Caffer chief. At a time when the Caffers were prohibited from entering the colony, he came one evening to Theopolis, and presented himself to Mr. Barker with his two boys. After having apologised for the lateness of the hour at which he had come to the institution, he stated the object of his visit in the following manner:—

"I have long desired to have a missionary at my kraal; but, after looking anxiously for one for years past, I began to despair of ever enjoying that privilege. The laws of the colony will not permit me to come and live at

a missionary institution, else I would forsake my native country, and come and live among you; but, much as I desire to be near a missionary on my own account, my chief concern is now about my children; and, if I cannot have a missionary with me, I shall live and die in peace if you will take these two boys under your care, and see them instructed in your religion, and be a father to them. If you will permit them to remain at Theopolis, and attend your school, they shall not be any trouble to you; I have provided a person in the village with whom they will lodge, and I shall take care, while I live, to defray the expense of their board and clothing."

If any thing is required to add additional interest to this affecting story, it is necessary only to state that the visit of this Caffer chief to Theopolis, at this time, was at the imminent risk of his life; for, had he been observed by any of the military patrols on the frontier, he might have been instantly shot; and that he has amply redeemed the pledge he gave, that he would provide for the support of his boys, as he has been in the habit of regularly sending cattle to the institution for that purpose.

### *Civilization of Barbarians, &c.*

The elevation of a people from a state of barbarism to a high pitch of civilization supposes a revolution in the habits of that people, which it requires much time, and the operation of many causes to effect. By the preaching of the gospel, individuals, as in the case of Africaner, may be suddenly elevated to a surprising height in the scale of improvement, and the influence of such a person, on a savage tribe, must be great; but those on whom the power of divine truth operates in a direct manner, bear but a small proportion to the numbers who are only the subjects of an indirect or reflected influence. On the mass of people who are but slightly affected with divine truth, the missionary must call in every auxiliary to assist him in his work, or he will never have much pleasure in his labours, nor much honour by them.

While the missionary who labours among a savage people has no right to expect much success if he neglects their civilization, it may be safely affirmed, on the other hand, that such as make the attempt without the doctrines of the Cross, will soon lay it aside in despair, and leave the work to the slow and uncertain operation of natural or ordinary causes. Suddenly to elevate a savage tribe to the comforts of the world in which we live, their minds must be impressed with the reality and importance of the life to come.

The first step towards the civilization of a savage is to rouse the thinking principle. This can only be done by proposing to his mind considerations of sufficient force to overcome his native indolence. These considerations must be addressed to his passions and suited to his capacity. His natural partiality for his own habits and mode of life neutralizes the force of

arguments derived from the comparative advantages of civilization. The desire of hoarding, in the savage, is too weak to excite enterprise or industry. Although, when he sees the fruits of civilization and industry, he may desire to possess them, he would much rather sleep in his sheepskin caross, and depend upon the precarious subsistence of the chase, than submit to the labour of cultivating the ground, or of providing other clothing. After the Moravian Brethren had been above twenty years, in Greenland, many of the unconverted savages came, in a season of scarcity, to the institution, and were relieved from starving. While they had nothing, and saw the converted Greenlanders in possession of abundance, they acknowledged the superiority of their condition, and wished themselves in possession of their comforts; but, as soon as the famine was over, and they had a prospect of obtaining food, they returned to their former wretchedness.

The speculations of science, and the pursuits of literature, are above the comprehension of the untutored savage, and religion is the only instrument that is left that can reach his case, and that is capable of producing a great and permanent change.

The difference, says one, between the philosopher and the peasant is not so much in the constitution of their minds, as in the objects they are accustomed to contemplate. Great objects are to the mind, what the sunbeams are to the flowers; they paint the colours and ripen the fruit. What objects so great as those that are presented to the mind in divine revelation? When a peasant feels the powers of the world to come, he becomes a thinking being; the inquiry, What shall I do to be saved? is connected with a great many collateral inquiries,—How is this salvation discovered? How does it consist with the honour of God and the principles of reason? How am I to know when it is possessed? What is its nature? What are its effects? and what are the duties which its possessors owe to God, to themselves, and to their fellow creatures?

The charity that is confined to the body may supply the wants that come under our observation; but its missionaries have never been heard in the heathen world; its wishes, were they called into exertion, would prove ineffectual, while civilization and social order never fail to grace the train of genuine religion. What funds have ever been collected—what societies formed?—what missionaries sent forth to promote the civilization of savage tribes, which have not sprung from the spirit of Christian missions?

For the romantic generosity which influenced the fathers of the Moravian missions to propose to sell themselves as slaves, that they might have the opportunity of instructing the slaves in our West India Islands, in the mysteries of the kingdom of God; for the apostolic zeal which triumphed over the rigours and horrors of a polar sky; for that spirit of martyrdom which sustained the missionaries of the South Sea Islands amid dangers and death, till their labours were crowned with the subversion of idolatry, and

the universal establishment of the Christian faith; for that annihilation of self, and that divine benevolence which fired the breast of the Apostle of the Gentiles, and which is necessary to all who would attempt the civilization of savages by residing among them; we look in vain to the spirit of the world, the unaided sympathies of the human heart, the genius of modern literature, or to any agencies short of the powers of the world to come.

We feel no disposition to conceal, that it is the incalculable worth of the human soul, which gives to missionary labours their greatest importance, and surrounds them with all the grandeurs of eternity. It is Christianity, as suited to man as a sinner, as fitted to supply the wants of man as an immortal creature, as viewed in its relation to the invisible world, and as it brings life and immortality to light, and triumphs over death and the grave, that raises all the slumbering energies of the human mind, that kindles the zeal of the missionary, and that elevates the savage in the scale of being. It is to this principle that we are to trace the philanthropy, the energy, and wisdom, which have given rise to Bible and Missionary Societies, it is to this principle we are indebted for the zeal, which induces missionaries to forsake their native shores, and submit to all the privations which must be endured in their attempts "to plant the germ of civilization on the icy hills of Greenland; sow the seed of social virtue on the sultry plains of Africa; or impart the charter of evangelical liberty to such as are in a state of slavery\*."

It is this principle, which has raised up our missionary institutions, like so many oases amidst the vast wastes with which they are still surrounded, and were this spirit extinguished, ignorance and barbarism would speedily resume their wonted empire.

It is not by using religion as an expedient to promote the temporal interests of man, that we gain even that object; but it is by using her as the means of promoting the elevation of the soul, and its conformity to God; it is by keeping in view the life to come, that we render her subservient to the highest interests, and the most valuable purposes of the life that now is. Break off the connexion between Christianity and a world to come, and you annihilate its energy, and extinguish its vivifying principles. The ascendancy religion gains over the mind is through the medium of our belief; and all its influence is lost the moment it ceases to be recognized by us as the offspring of heaven.

If we speak, therefore, of the advantages she confers on the present state, we do not speak of those advantages as her ultimate aim, but as the blessings which attend and mark her progress during her earthly pilgrimage. We give them as the fruits she yields in this ungenial climate, and

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\* Thornton's Essay on the best means of promoting the Spread of Divine Truth, &c.

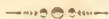
as the indications of her vigour, and her identity with the doctrines and precepts taught by Jesus Christ and his apostles, which banish vice, idleness, and barbarism, and come to us accompanied with all the lovely train of the virtues.

"Religious institutions are the channels, if I may use the expression," says an eloquent writer, "by which the ideas of order, of duty, of humanity, and of justice, flow through the different ranks of the community." The advantages of natural science must ever be confined to a few; the science of religion may be accessible to all; and its influence over individuals, and over the body of the people will, generally speaking, be proportioned to the degree of scriptural simplicity with which it is exhibited, its influence over those who are its professed teachers, and the purity of the mediums through which it is conveyed.

The writers of the present age, who recommend to us to civilize barbarous and savage nations, before we teach them religion, forget that there is not a single example on the records of history of any philosopher or legislator having civilized a nation or tribe without the aids of religion.

The laws of Minos, of Zaleucus, of the Twelve Tables, were founded upon the dread of superior beings. Cicero, in his treatise "*De Legibus*," considers a providence as the basis of all legislation. Plato refers to a Deity in every page of his works. Numa made Rome a sacred city, that he might render it eternal. It was not fraud, it was not superstition," says a great man, "which established religion among the Romans; it was that necessity which renders religion indispensable to the existence of society." "The yoke of religion," continues he, "was the only one which the Roman people, in their ardour for liberty, dared not to shake off; and that people which was so easily agitated, had need of being controlled by an invisible power."

Civilization, social order, and the charities which sweeten life, are among the subsidiary advantages which spring from the diffusion of genuine religion; but these advantages are enjoyed by men in general, without bestowing a single reflection on the source whence they proceed.



## **Memorial to Congress.**

The following Report was made in the House of Representatives, April 7th, 1830, by the Hon. C. F. Mercer from the select Committee to whom the Memorial of the Society had been referred. We have little doubt, that the bill brought in by this Committee will at no remote period be adopted. In the mean time, let all the friends of our Institution, vigorously exert themselves, to increase the energy and extent of its operations, and thus most successfully to recommend it to the patronage and aid of the National Government. It is not probable that any decision will be made by Con-

gress on this subject during the present session, and of course no means should be neglected of augmenting by private collections and donations the resources of the Society.

### REPORT.

*The committee to whom were referred the memorial of the American Society for colonizing the free people of color of the United States; also, sundry memorials from the inhabitants of the State of Kentucky and a memorial from certain free people of colour of the State of Ohio, report:*

That the leading object of the memorialists has been often brought to the view of Congress, as will appear from a reference to the accompanying documents, containing an act of Congress and various resolutions and reports of committees and proceedings of this House, the earliest of which bears, date the 11th of February, 1817.

A wish to provide, somewhere beyond the limits of the United States, a country to which the free people of colour of the several States and Territories might voluntarily remove from their present abode, has long been widely diffused.

The State of Virginia, early in the administration of Mr. Jefferson, sought, through the agency of the General Government, to obtain such an asylum for this class of her population. Her efforts for the accomplishment of this object were repeated before as well as shortly after the acquisition of Louisiana, to the Western borders of which her hopes were at one time directed. Disappointed in this direction, after the lapse of more than ten years, her General Assembly adopted, with great unanimity, the first of the resolutions annexed to the memorial of the Board of Managers of the American Society for colonizing the free people of colour. This resolution requests the Executive of the State "to correspond with the President of the United States, for the purpose of obtaining a territory upon the coast of Africa, or at some other place not within any of the States or Territorial Governments of the United States, to serve as an asylum for such persons of colour as are now free, and may desire the same, and for those who may be hereafter emancipated" within the Commonwealth. This resolution, further, requests the Senators and Representatives of the State in the Congress of the United States to con-

tribute their best efforts, in aid of those of the President, for the attainment of its object.

A few weeks after the introduction of this resolution into the General Assembly of Virginia, a number of gentlemen of great respectability united, in the City of Washington, to form the Society in behalf of whose purpose the first of the memorials referred to your committee is addressed to Congress by their Board of Managers.

It does not fall within the compass of this report to trace, through all its details, the history of the colony already planted by this Society on the coast of Africa, further than to say that its position, remote from any rival European settlement; its soil and climate, yielding two productive harvests in the year; its present population and commerce; its past growth and future prospects, recommend it as a judicious and fortunate selection for all the purposes which the memorialists, its founders and patrons, hope to accomplish.

Passing by the other benevolent objects of the memorialists, there is among them one so intimately connected with the prosperity, the character, and honor, of the American Government, that your committee deem it an indispensable duty to draw to it the particular attention of the House of Representatives.

The Government of the United States is not only empowered, but bound, by every consideration of expediency, as regards its immediate constituents; of humanity, as respects another continent; and of fidelity to the obligations of an existing treaty, to abolish, if possible, a traffic which has long been denounced, in vain, by its laws.

The slave trade still exists to a great extent, in despite of the concurrent treaties of England, Spain, and the Netherlands, and the separate legislation of all the Christian States of Europe for its abolition. The courts of mixed commission, established by these treaties, and the occasional appearance of a few armed ships on the coast of Africa, by imposing the necessity of greater caution, expedition, and vigor, on the part of the trader, have served only to augment the horrors, and, with them, the profits of the trade.

Since the rejection of the treaties, negotiated by the President of the United States, with Great Britain and Colombia,

all efforts to abolish this iniquitous commerce, by international exchanges of the right of search, have ceased; and the hopes of the patriot and the philanthropist, that the traffic will ever disappear, are now limited to the agency of such colonies on the coast of Africa, as the African Institution of England and the American Colonization Society have planted at Sierra Leone and at Montserado.

Scattered along those shores of that continent, which are now frequented by the slave trader, such colonies, will serve as so many citadels to guard against his approach, and will open, at the same time, as many markets for the various productions, of African industry.

A colonial system, such as your committee contemplate, for which the United States furnish most abundant materials, would strike at the root of the African slave trade, by substituting an innocent commerce in the fruits of African labor for the persons of the laborers themselves.

One objection to the establishment of such a system of colonization the committee have anticipated, with a view to suggest for it an adequate and secure remedy.

A responsibility, on the part of the American Government, for the safety of such colonies, would involve consequences difficult to reconcile to the established policy of the United States. The purposes of the Colonization Society have not seemed to your committee to require a departure from this policy. The American colonists of Liberia, in their weakest condition, found themselves secured, by their own strength, from the hostility of the enfeebled African tribes in their vicinity: and the committee confidently believe, that the humanity of the civilized world will hereafter afford to them protection from maritime depredation, more effectual than the American navy could, of itself, supply.

By the diplomatic arrangements, which one of the subjoined resolutions proposes to make, through the Executive of the United States, with the several maritime Powers of Europe, and America, for the future peace and neutrality of all such colonies of free people of color as may arise on the coast of Africa; each colony, so long as it merits respect by its conduct, will be secured against external violence, from the only quarter whence it might be seriously apprehended.

For an exemption from domestic causes of inquietude, it must rest mainly upon its own prudence and capacity for self-government. The moral influence of its American founders and benefactors will continue to promote its prosperity, and to shield it from danger, in the only way in which the peculiar climate of tropical Africa, so fatal to the white race, will permit them to exercise their benevolence towards this injured continent.

The committee, entertaining the opinion that all the States of the Union are alike interested, if not in an equal degree, in the removal from their bosom of such part of their free colored population as may be desirous to settle in Africa, have proposed in the accompanying bill, to appropriate the sum of twenty-five dollars, without discrimination, between various parts of the United States, to defray the passage of every colored emigrant who may leave America, with intention to make a permanent settlement in Africa.

The memorial from the free people of color of the State of Ohio, referring to a recent decision of the courts of that State, when taken in connexion with certain resolutions subsequently adopted by the colonial Legislature of Upper Canada, presents a case indeed, which, while it confirms the policy of the course recommended by the committee, towards the free people of color in general, makes a special and urgent appeal to the humanity of Congress. It has suggested the provision of the second section of the accompanying bill, for equalizing the bounty which it offers between emigrants from the vicinity of their port of embarkation, and those who have to reach it from a considerable distance, at an increased expense of transportation.



## **African Education Society.**

An Institution denominated the "African Education Society of the United States," was organized in this City, on the 28th of December last.

In our number for November 1825, we had occasion to notice the efforts of the Directors of the African school at Parsippany, New Jersey, and to commend the apparent zeal and ener-

gy with which the Synods of New York and New Jersey, had adopted a plan for the more general and thorough Education of the people of colour. It will be seen also by a reference to the Repository for September 1828, that we regarded the establishment of the "African Mission School Society," under the direction of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church, as most auspicious to the hopes of African improvement. Unfortunately, neither of these societies appears to have excited that deep and extensive and efficient interest, which is so indispensable for the accomplishment of any measures to elevate the intellectual and moral character of the African Race. The school at Parsippany is, if we mistake not, entirely discontinued, and we apprehend that very few pupils are now under the patronage of the mission School Society. It seems obvious, therefore, that something more should be done to qualify by a suitable course of education many young men of colour for usefulness in Africa. Measures for this purpose are urgently demanded by the condition of our African Colony and especially by the state and disposition of the African Tribes. Never, probably, did there open before a Christian nation, a wider and more encouraging field for effort in the Heathen world, than that to which the attention of American Christians is now invited in Africa. Nor can any judicious mind hesitate to acknowledge, that the most efficient method for bringing this neglected soil under moral cultivation, is to educate for the work young men of colour and send them forth with ability to instruct in the arts of civilization, and the doctrines and precepts of Christianity. Education in the Colony of Liberia demands the most constant and earnest attention. But considering the want of well qualified Teachers, it is not to be expected, that this Colony can for many years send forth an adequate supply of men to civilize and reform the vast population of Africa. In furnishing such a supply, we trust that the Institution recently organized in this City may prove a powerful Auxiliary.

The exclusive object of this Society, as declared in its constitution, is "to afford to persons of color destined to Africa, such an education in Letters, Agriculture, and the Mechanic Arts, as may best qualify them for usefulness and influence in

Africa " The following is extracted from the very able address of the Board of Managers.

"It is our belief that efforts have heretofore been too partial and local in their character; and to this circumstance alone can we attribute the want of success. A common interest has not been felt: general concert in action has not been attained: the *one* soul of the benevolent community has not been awakened. It is our hope and desire to excite all the interest and energies of the country, which can possibly be directed towards the attainment of the great and interesting object which we have in view: to gather information and influence from every possible source: to combine and concentrate their power: to present them to the public eye, and to bring them to act upon the public feeling: and especially, by a steady advancement, as fast as the means will allow, towards the object proposed, to evince the invaluable benefits of the undertaking, and thus afford the best possible reward for its support, and the highest encouragement for more extensive and more ardent effort.

It is the design of the Society, not, in the manner of a day school, to take charge of the youth entrusted to them, for a few hours daily, and then dismiss them to dissipate, among idle and vicious companions, the slight impressions made upon them, and thus to blast, every night and morning, the germs of sober and industrious habits; but to train them up entirely, as far as practicable, from early childhood; to make constant and untiring inroads on their wrong habits and propensities; to subject them to a steady, mild and salutary discipline; to exercise towards them a kind and parental care, guarding against the approach of every insidious and hurtful influence; to give them an intimate practical acquaintance with agriculture, or some one of the mechanic arts, most likely to be useful in Africa; to instruct them thoroughly in all the branches of a common school education; to endow them with industrious, active and manly habits: and to inspire them with virtuous, generous and honourable sentiments: in fine, to form their whole character, and render it, as far as possible, such as will qualify them to become pioneers in the renovation of Africa. Manual labour will of course ultimately aid in the support, and diminish the expense, of the establishment. But in its commencement, on account of the necessary preparation of implements and materials, it is essential to its success that a good deal should be expended. An enlightened, humane and liberal community must decide, whether it shall surmount the obstacles which stand in its way, and obtain an existence real and greatly efficient, among things that *are*, as well as in the designs and hopes of its projectors.

Every precaution will be taken to avoid the hindrance or discouragement of day schools for Africans in the States where all are free. It is perceived that they also are tending to the same great object, though in a less

ready, and less effectual manner. What if the colored people in these states are now prejudiced against emigration to Africa? Enlightening and enlarging their minds, and correcting and quickening their moral faculties will remove those prejudices; will help them to discern, and lead them to promote their own best interests, and to bear across the Atlantic the means of freedom, prosperity and happiness, to "their kindred according to the flesh."

Special reference will also be had to the condition and wishes of the slave States. In most of them it is a prevailing sentiment, that it is not safe to furnish slaves with the means of instruction. Much as we lament the reasons for this sentiment, and the apparent necessity of keeping a single fellow creature in ignorance, we willingly leave to others the consideration and the remedy of this evil, in view of the overwhelming magnitude of the remaining objects before us. But it is well known that very many masters are desirous to liberate their slaves in such a way as to improve their condition: and we are confident that such masters will rejoice to find the means by which those slaves may be educated in a situation by themselves, without the danger of exerting an unfavourable influence around them: and instead of creating disquiet in this country, may convey peace and joy to Africa. In proof of this opinion, we are gratified to state, that a gentleman, who is a slave holder, and an officer of this Society, has already offered the gratuitous use of a farm, for the accommodation of such an establishment."



## *Latest from Liberia.*

We are happy to announce the return of the Brig *Liberia* to Philadelphia, and the arrival of A. H. MECHLIN, Esq. (who in August last sailed as agent of the United States, with one hundred recaptured Africans for the Colony,) and the receipt of despatches from the Colonial Agent and the Colonial Physician, Dr. ANDERSON, the most interesting and valuable parts of which we now hasten to offer to the public. From several of the most intelligent and respectable Colonists we have received letters well adapted to strengthen the confidence of the free people of colour in the scheme of African Colonization. We regret to learn that the health of Dr. Mechlin, the Colonial Agent, is in a feeble state, and that his return, for a few months, to this country, is deemed indispensable to his safety.—He will probably arrive in the United States in the month of June.

The present condition and prospects of our Colony cannot fail to encourage our friends, and to excite all the Humane, Philanthropic, and Religious to more strenuous efforts and more liberal contributions to perpetuate its improvement, and extend over Africa the inestimable blessings of Freedom and the Gospel.

*Liberia, March 20, 1830.*

DEAR SIR,—Your esteemed favour, with its enclosures, has been received. Permit me, Sir, through you, to tender to the Board of Managers my most grateful acknowledgments for deeming me worthy of a trust of such magnitude as they have reposed in me, by the appointment of Principal Agent. My greatest fear is, that, in selecting me to fill the station, they have greatly overrated my abilities; and the only hope I have of being able to discharge the important duties thus devolved upon me, in a manner at all satisfactory, is, that you will, from time to time, have the goodness to advise what course the Managers wish me to pursue, the mode in which they expect the business to be transacted, and point out freely any errors or omissions you may discover. This is the more necessary, as the short time I had our lamented friend Dr. Randall with me, was not sufficient to derive any great stock of information from him, respecting Colonial affairs, occupied as I was with my professional duties; and, until I arrived here, I was, in a great measure, ignorant of Colonial concerns.

The Brig *Liberia*, Captain Sherman, arrived here on the 27th February, with her passengers, Dr. Anderson, Messrs. Graner and Dietschy, and the emigrants, 58 in number, in good health. I had previously determined to locate, at Caldwell, all the emigrants that might arrive in the brig, until they had, in some measure, recovered from the fever, as the accommodations there are much superior to those either at this place or Millsburg, and they would not be too far removed from medical aid, which would have been the case had they at once arrived at the latter settlement—at the former, either Dr. Anderson or myself can attend to them. I have great hopes, as they are nearly all farmers, that they will prove a valuable acquisition to the agricultural portion of our community. They all, at present, appear to be highly delighted with their situation; and, as soon as they shall have become acclimated, they will be permanently located, part at Caldwell and part at Millsburg.

On the 4th instant I was agreeably surprised by the arrival of the British brig *Heroine*, Captain Cole, from Barbadoes, having on board ninety-one recaptured Africans, under the charge of A. H. Machlin, agent for their transportation, and Dr. Smith,

of the United States' Navy. It is now upwards of five months since they sailed from the United States in the schooner Washington's Barge, but owing to the ignorance of the captain, after being at sea eighty-nine days, they were obliged to put into Carlisle Bay, Barbadoes, where, after having held a survey on the vessel, she was found unfit to prosecute the voyage, and they were obliged to charter another. The original number of recaptured Africans on board, when they left Florida, was one hundred; but nine died on the passage, leaving but ninety-one remaining on their arrival here. The whole of these were landed on the 5th, and are temporarily settled at the half-way farms; but they will, in a few days, be placed on Bushrod Island, and commence erecting shelters and clearing and planting their lands. It was at one time my intention to locate them on the Montserado, about seven or eight miles from this place; but, on reflection, I thought it much better to settle them for a few years at least on the island, as here they will be under our immediate notice and control, and can be prevented from relapsing into their original savage customs, or causing disturbances between the Colony and the neighbouring tribes, both of which they are but too apt to do, when so far removed from our superintendence.

By the *Heroine*, the *Harvey*, and *Liberia*, various communications were received, containing sundry resolutions of the Board of Managers. These, as far as lays in my power, shall be attended to; but, there is one, which, in the preamble, states that we had been in the habit of issuing rations to emigrants beyond the term of six months. What has been done with former emigrants I know not, but in the case of the *Harriet's* people provisions were issued to them but one week beyond the stipulated time; and in this instance and to this extent only has the term been exceeded.

No one can regret more than myself the embarrassment the Society has experienced by the demands made on their treasury from this quarter; but it was impossible for the amount to be less, without causing almost ruinous consequences here. There is one item that has swelled last year's expenditures considerably, viz: the fortifications commenced by Dr. Randall, and partly finished by myself; the great anxiety manifested by the

late Agent for their completion, having induced me to push the work with vigour; but it is now abandoned, as I informed you in my last communication, and will not be resumed without special orders to that effect.

Soon after receiving your communication by the Harvey, I visited Millsburg, for the purpose of making arrangements for the accommodation of the expected emigrants, and must confess I was much disappointed in finding that there never had been suitable buildings erected; those Mr. Cary informed the Board he had prepared, never were calculated to answer the purpose. I have directed the erection of others, more suited to the purpose, and have also caused those remaining to undergo such alterations and repairs as will make them comparatively comfortable.

I was much gratified with the appearance of the country on the St. Paul's. The land is the most fertile that can be imagined; the banks sufficiently elevated to prevent inundation during the rains, and covered with the most luxuriant vegetation down to the water's edge; but, as you have in your possession a detailed description of the scenery, &c. by Dr. Randall, I will not obtrude upon you my own observations. About six miles above Caldwell is the site of what was once King Governor's Town, but now abandoned, the town having been burnt last April by a party of King Boatswain's people. This I have selected as the spot for the survey of the farm lands of such as have not had any assigned to them: the site of the town itself will be reserved for public purposes, and form the centre of the range, to extend above and below along the banks of the river for some distance. There is an old native path leading along the bank, and terminating opposite Millsburg; this, with a little labour, may be re-opened, and will greatly facilitate the intercourse with that place. There is also another path leading to Caldwell. I have every reason to believe that the natives on the opposite shore will be very glad of this extension of our settlements on this side. They think that our immediate presence will deter others from molesting them; indeed most of the petty kings around us would gladly place themselves under our protection. An instance of this kind has just occurred, which I will relate. King Peter, of Bushrod Island, (who died

about the 8th of September last,) had a head-man, a mate as they are termed here, who established himself up the St. Paul's, assuming the title of King Long Peter. He has recently removed to the town of the deceased, and placed himself and people under the laws and protection of the Colony. A deputation was sent down to inform me of the fact, and receive my orders respecting their future disposal. They were informed that hereafter they would be subject to our laws, and that King Long Peter should lay aside the title of King and receive the appointment of head-man from me; that they must now consider themselves as Americans, and entirely independent of the neighbouring tribes, who should not molest them, and all their grievances must be stated through the head-man to me for my decision.

When this determination was made known to them it was received with shouts of joy, and they could scarcely be restrained from coming down in a body to visit us, although it was then late in the afternoon. The advantages to be derived from this arrangement they are well aware of. They are at once freed from all the oppressive customs and laws of the surrounding native tribes, and know they cannot be sold into slavery, as they were before at any moment liable to be, on account of some frivolous dispute, or palaver got up for the purpose, by the head-men, whenever they wanted a supply of money. These and many other barbarous and vexatious customs now in force among them, will be done away with, by their coming under our protection. They will also be secured from the hostile incursions of other tribes, for such is the terror with which we have inspired them that they will not molest any whom they consider as belonging to the Colony. As I before remarked most of the petty kings in our vicinity would gladly come into the same arrangement, were it advisable at present to admit of it, but we could not afford them the same protection on account of their remote situation.

A short time since I paid a visit to Caldwell, for the purpose of inspecting the state of the settlement, and must confess the result was highly gratifying. The greatest neatness and regularity prevail throughout, as you are already aware. It is beautifully situated at the junction of the St. Paul's and Stockton

rivers, and consists of one street, about a mile and a half long, kept very clean, and planted on either side with rows of plantains and bananas. Between this and the water there is an open space, not only very ornamental, but contributing much to the health of the place. I was particularly struck with the great progress made by the Harriet's people in the cultivation of their farms, and had I not known to the contrary, would have supposed they had occupied them at least two or three years. In short, the whole place is in a high state of cultivation, and the inhabitants, by their industry and attention to their agricultural pursuits, have placed themselves above want. In this respect they are much better situated than many others who, on their arrival, are seized with the mania of trading, and enter into it not only without adequate means, but are also destitute of the experience requisite to prosecute it with advantage. They are cheated by the natives, lose their property, become dissatisfied with the place, and constitute almost the only murmurers we have; but this is an evil I am endeavouring to combat, by holding out to those who have no trade, by which they may gain a livelihood, every inducement to become agriculturists; and have, in several instances, succeeded in turning their attention to this most important object, without which we cannot expect this Colony will ever fulfil the expectations of its friends at home.

On the 21st of October was launched the United States' schooner which we found on the stocks, and partly built on our arrival, but decaying very fast, from exposure to the weather. She was in a great measure finished before the death of Dr. Randall, and had it not been for that unfortunate occurrence, would have been completed much sooner. She will be employed in bringing up rice from the leeward, which will prove a very seasonable supply, as no provisions have been sent out with the recaptured Africans, and this vessel is now the only dependence we have, as the old vessel, the Catharine, was so much injured in the commencement of last rainy season as to be unworthy of repair; in fact she is a complete wreck, and would have to be nearly rebuilt to render her sea-worthy. I have now, in the Colonial store, about from five to six hundred bushels of rice, which will prevent our having to purchase any for the subsistence of the late emigrants.

In my last communication I suggested some advantages I thought would result from the establishment of a factory at Bo Poro, but did not notice at the time one circumstance that might possibly interfere with the success of the experiment, and occasion some loss to the Society: and this is, that, in the event of King Boatswain's death, there would, in all probability, be a great civil commotion in his dominions, caused by the principal men striving for supreme power, during which no property would be respected; nor have we any assurance that his successor would be equally favourable to us. This, I believe, is the only serious objection that can be urged against the scheme, and I thought it my duty to state to the Board all the difficulties that might possibly have to be encountered, before they came to any determination, so that in the event of any loss being sustained, they would not be so much disappointed as if only the fair side had been presented to their view.

It gives me the greatest pleasure to inform you that we have just completed a road, leading directly from Millsburg to Bo Poro. This work was contracted for some time since, by Mr. F. James, who engaged to pay the natives 200 bars for its completion, the money to be raised by subscription. This will greatly facilitate our communication with the interior, as the route from this place to Boatswain's is reduced to about eighty or ninety miles, in place of the old circuitous one of 150, and merchandize can be conveyed, at least one-third of the distance by water. I find that our Colony is becoming more known in the interior, from the increased number of Mandingoes who resort to us. These people form the connecting link, or medium of communication between the interior tribes and those inhabiting the sea-coast. They are almost all exclusively devoted to trade, and evince great shrewdness in all their mercantile transactions, and it is almost impossible to get the advantage of them in making a bargain. When they arrive in town, they call on a merchant, prize his goods, perhaps display some gold, to make him eager to trade, and so manage it as to induce him to believe they intend to do business solely with him; but before they come to any conclusion will visit every dealer in town, and then, probably, (though not always) return to the first and before they have done with him get his goods, at least,

ten per cent. cheaper than they could be obtained elsewhere, and probably an equal amount on credit, so that when he comes to reflect a little he frequently finds himself a loser instead of a gainer by the transaction. Our people, however, begin to understand them, and notwithstanding all their acuteness they do not come off quite so cheaply.

They are all Mahomedans, and are very zealous in gaining proselytes, and have succeeded, to a great extent, in propagating their faith among the natives on the windward coast, from Cape Mount to the rivers Pongas and Nunez. Go where they will their persons are respected, and their influence very great. This arises from their being almost the only people who make amulets or fetiches for the more ignorant, which is of itself a source of considerable profit, as these fetiches are held in greater estimation from the fact of the maker's being able to write Arabic, or as the natives say "make book." They excel most of the natives in various manufactures, particularly in the preparation of leather, some of which would do credit to any country. They are also excellent workers in iron and other metals, some specimens of which I have by me and will forward to you.

Various resolutions and inquiries, transmitted by the Brig Heroine were received too late to receive the attention they are entitled to, by the present opportunity. Some of them could not be answered under several weeks, supposing that I had health sufficient to institute the necessary examinations. They shall, however, be attended to as soon as possible.

By the present opportunity I send you something which will no doubt excite agreeable surprise—that is, 300 copies of the first number of the *Liberia Herald*, just issued from our press. This, I am in hopes, will show to the people at home that we are making greater progress than they are willing to give us credit for; and the manner in which it is got up will not, I trust, disgrace us. I had made arrangements for putting the press into operation, prior to the arrival of Mr. Russwurm, but must confess should not have succeeded had it not been for his valuable assistance. Mr. R. arrived here on the 12th November last. He has since had an attack of the fever, and completely recovered; and, it is only since his recovery that any thing has been effected towards the publication of a paper, or

getting the press at work. I found him every thing you described him to be, and consider him, a great acquisition. He now resides in the Agency House, and I am in hopes ere long to have him permanently employed under the Colonial Government. You may observe I do not say much in favour of our paper—I intend to let it speak for itself.

Those who arrived here in the *Harvey* have all had the disease of the climate; and all, with one exception, have recovered. Mrs. Sessing was much favoured—her sickness was scarcely severe enough to alter her European complexion. Mr. Buhrer is still a little indisposed, but may be considered as doing very well. Mr. Moore, a Colonist from New York, died after a short illness, but his attack was one of unusual violence.

I now have to announce to you that the declining state of my health renders a return to the United States, for a few months, absolutely necessary. I have but lately partially recovered from a severe attack of Hepatitis, which has been the third within this few months, and I am convinced that my liver is still so deeply implicated as to require for its cure a short removal to my native country. In fact I cannot say that I have enjoyed three weeks' uninterrupted health since my first attack of fever, and consider the step I am about to take as essentially necessary to the preservation of my life, which would fall a sacrifice to the climate, should I remain much longer in Africa. I also think that a personal communication with the Board of Managers would do more to remove some erroneous impressions I perceive they labour under, than any written communication I possibly could make. Under these circumstances I think I could more efficiently serve the Society by returning, and shall, if nothing intervenes to prevent it, be in the United States in all June next.

I have now to advise you of sundry drafts on the Society, made since my communication of 31st of August. These, with the exception of the last, had been drawn before I was aware of the extent of the embarrassments of the Society, from the demands from this quarter; but even had I known it, our necessities were so urgent as to require something to be done in the way of raising money; but I now hope to make such arrange-

ments as to prevent the recurrence of this state of things. With the highest respect, I remain your obedient servant,

J. MECHLIN, Jr.

To Rev. R. R. Gurley, &c. &c.

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*Doctr. Anderson's Letter.—Liberia, March 15, 1850.*

REV. AND DEAR SIR:—We arrived here, all in good health, after a passage of forty-two days from the Cape. We were all sea-sick, more or less, though Mr. Graner suffered but little; indeed not so much as to lose his appetite. Mr. Dietschy and myself were quite sick the greater part of the voyage. Some of the emigrants wished themselves again in the United States, and determined, as soon as they were able, to return, but they had not then seen Africa. They knew not the delightful home prepared for them, on this interesting shore. Their spirits were depressed, and their imaginations very naturally turned to the health and comforts they had enjoyed in America; but the return of health dissipated those gloomy thoughts—their spirits revived, and they were quite reconciled. They were sent immediately on their arrival, 27th ult. up to Caldwell, with which place they are delighted, and think no more of returning home. I think they have little to apprehend from the fever there, as the situation is a very healthy one, and the disease is becoming more and more mild every season, which is doubtless owing to the clearing of the land.

I was extremely sorry to find Dr. Mechlin in so delicate a state of health as to render it advisable, and indeed necessary, for him to return home to restore his constitution, which has become somewhat impaired from repeated attacks of fever. I have no doubt it will be highly advantageous for him to take a voyage to the United States, at this time, not only in regard to his own personal well being, but to that of the Colony also. His return will throw me into a situation that I had by no means anticipated would take place so soon after my arrival, if at all. I have come here altogether unacquainted with the Colonial affairs, and without that variety of knowledge which would

enable me to act efficiently as Agent of the Society. I know not how I shall get along; borne down with so many weighty concerns. I shall look for, as I doubtless will need, no small share of the indulgence of the Board.

There have been a good many cases of sickness since my arrival; but they have so far yielded to medicine. I have not yet seen a fair specimen of the Coast Fever—I mean from the commencement of the attack. Mr. Buhner has had a relapse and been extremely ill, but is recovering. Mrs. Sessing is also convalescent, from a very slight attack.

You will be very glad, I know, to receive a quantity of newspapers, from the Colonial press, which Dr. Mechlin has prepared to send you. I hope it will stimulate the Colonists to attend more to education than they have done heretofore. Mr. Ruswurm has not altogether recovered from the effects of the fever; and, therefore, has not been able to prosecute his affairs as vigorously as he is in hopes of doing soon.

The Colony, I believe, is in a prosperous condition, though I would like to see more attention paid to farming. The land is certainly very fertile, and well calculated for cultivation, especially that about Caldwell; but there is wonderful lack of energy. The majority appear to depend upon trading for their support; and it is a very good business for those that are able to furnish themselves with the proper articles of trade, such as tobacco, cloth, rum, &c. but there are many who would do much better if they would turn their attention to the cultivation of their little farms.

The recaptured Africans, under the charge of Mr. A. H. Mechlin, arrived a few days after us, much to the joy of the Doctor, who was apprehensive that they had fallen into the hands of the slavers, and his brother been put to death. There was sufficient ground for such a suspicion.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

J. W. ANDERSON.

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*Mr. Russwurm's Letter.*

It will be recollected that Mr. Russwurm left this country for Africa late in September last, and arrived, after a long passage, on the 13th of No-

vember. We have perused several letters addressed to his friends, soon after his arrival, and also received from him a short letter, dated the 20th of March. It is proper to state that Mr. Russwurm is a well educated man, being a graduate of Bowdoin College, Maine; and that he was highly recommended to the Society for the office of Superintendent of the Schools in the Colony, not for his intellectual qualifications merely, but for his exemplary moral character. Entire reliance, therefore, may be placed upon his statements. The following extracts are from his letter to a young man of colour, now preparing himself for missionary efforts in Africa.

“What my sensations were upon landing I can hardly describe. This town contains double the number of houses I expected, and I am informed that Millsburg and Caldwell each contain nearly as many. The Colonists here, (at Monrovia,) appear to be thriving—they subsist chiefly by trading with the natives. You here behold coloured men exercising all the duties of offices of which you can scarcely believe, many fulfill the important duties with much dignity. We have here a republic in miniature.

“Abduhl Rahbahman has left some writings, which he desired to be transmitted to his relatives. He saw one of his countrymen some short time previous to his death. The same man has visited here since, and appeared to be much affected upon perusing his writings. Mrs. Prince could not inform me of their purport, as the native spoke but little English. He says that Teembo may be reached in eight days, by travelling through the woods, or in ten, by coasting along the shore. He is anxious for Mrs. P. to visit Teembo. It is the current report here that his relatives having received his first letter, immediately forwarded gold dust to the amount of \$7,000, which came as near the Colony as King Boatswain’s Town, where, learning of his death, from one of our traders, they immediately turned their faces homewards. The native above referred to, says that the British have opened so fine a road, and the distance is so short, that even females travel to Sierra Leone and back in two days.”

“There is a great field for usefulness here; and, when I look around and behold the Pagan darkness of the land, an aspiration rises to Heaven that my friend may become a second Brainard or Elliot. We have two religious societies—a Methodist and Baptist. The German missionary preaches sometimes in the Methodist Church. It is not my desire that you should

think that we have not timber or lumber to build our houses; nor *rice* enough to eat. A few hogsheads of tobacco, boxes of pipes, with casks of beads, for the purpose of purchasing fresh provisions from the natives, you will find equally as handy as the sixpences and quarters in the United States. The number of settlers amounts to about 1500, and the farming establishments of those on the St. Paul's are said to be in fine order. Considerable provisions are also brought into the Cape by the recaptured Africans, who amount to about 400. The natives also bring in some rice, but I have not seen much as yet. The nearest inland trade, of any consequence, is that of King Boatswain, who is the Napoleon of these wilds. His territory is about 150 miles distant. He has always been favourably disposed towards the Colony. He holds a market every day—settles all disputes among his people, and examines into the quality and quantity of all articles brought in for trade. His people appear to be more civilized than the tribes in our own immediate vicinity, upon whom they look down with the greatest contempt. His word is also law to many of them. When they appear among us they wear pantaloons, with a piece of cloth tastefully thrown over their bodies."

"I long to see young men, who are now wasting the best of their days in the United States, flocking to this land as the last asylum to the unfortunate—I long for the time when you, my dear friend, shall land on the shores of Africa, a messenger of that Gospel which proclaims liberty to the captive, and light to those who sat in great darkness! Oh, my friend, you have a wide career of usefulness before you, and may that Being who has promised his support to his followers ever be nigh to you, and strengthen and make you a second Paul to this Gentile people! Our time is but short in this transitory world, and it therefore becomes us to labour with all our might, lest the darkness overtake us before we are aware of it."

"It is the general opinion that the slave trade has nearly expired; but I am informed that nothing is more erroneous, as the trade was never carried on with more vessels nor with greater vigour than it has been for the last two years. Even now, while I am writing, slavers are within forty-four miles of the Colony, at Cape Mount."

## Departure of the Montgomery.

We are gratified to state, that the brig *Montgomery*, Captain Winberg, chartered by the Society, sailed from Hampton Roads on Friday last for Liberia, with a company of seventy emigrants, free people of colour, on board. Of these we understand thirty were emancipated by Joel Early, Esq. of Georgia; six by F. S. Anderson, of Hagerstown, Maryland; six by Dr. Tilden, of Newtown, Virginia; three by Mr. Pretlow, (a Friend) of Southampton county, Va. five by G. W. Holcomb, of Lynchburg, Va. several others, making in all 64, by different persons; the rest were free before. Twelve of these emigrants were from near Lynchburg; and three, Daniel Brown, his wife and daughter, from Norfolk, Va. They are generally sober and industrious farmers and labourers, many of them pious, and two respectable preachers of the Baptist and Methodist Churches. We have no doubt that they will prove a valuable reinforcement to the Colony.

The entire expense of transporting the 64 liberated slaves, who embarked in the *Montgomery*, has been defrayed by the generous citizens of Philadelphia; as also that of 49 others, who took passage a few weeks since in the *Liberia*. A fund of about \$4,000 has been raised in that City in the course of a few weeks, to be applied to the removal to Liberia of any slaves who may be manumitted for the purpose of Colonization in Africa. There is power in such an example; nor can we doubt that many will be moved by it, to come forward with warm hearts and liberal hands to sustain and advance a cause, than which no other more decidedly merits the best and most persevering efforts of Humanity and Religion.



## Fourth of July.

Our Friends will please to recollect that the *Fourth of July* will, the present season, occur on the *Sabbath*. No judicious means should be neglected of inviting the attention of the Clergy and the Churches universally to this fact, and of securing their consent to the measure of *taking up Collections for the Colonization Society on that day*. The good which would be effected by the universal adoption, among all denominations, of this measure, would be incalculable. And how appropriate to the occasion such a work of charity and mercy! We hope that all Editors friendly to the Society will bring this subject immediately and distinctly before the public.

## Contributions

*To the American Colonization Society from 25th March to  
23d April, 1830, as follows:*

Vermont Colonization Society, per D. Baldwin, Esq. Treasurer,	\$175
Auxiliary Society of Alexandria, per Norman R. Fitzhugh, Treasurer, as follows, viz :	
Per collections in St. Paul's Church,.....	16 71
Ditto in Baptist Church,.....	1 70
Ditto in First Presbyterian Church,.....	7 69
Ditto in Second ditto .....	20
Ditto in Methodist Episcopal ditto.....	10 43
Ditto the past year by the Society,.....	84 25
For the Repository, per Miss Blackburn,...	2—
Colonization Society of Virginia, by Benjamin Brand, Esq. Treasurer, as follows, viz :	142 78
From John F. Caruthers, Esq. Treasurer Rockbridge Auxiliary Society, .....	20
From the Virginia Colonization Society,.....	25—
N. B. Mr. Brand also sent \$25, on account of Mr. Thomas Buffington, which was included in the donation of \$100 by Mr. Buffington.	45
African Benevolent Society, composed of slaves belonging to Cherokee masters, at Willstown, Cherokee Nation, per Mr. Chamberlain,.....	12
Rev. Samuel K. Sneed, of Louisville, Ky per Mr. Mix, .....	4
Mrs. Lydia Anclaux, of Savannah, per F. M. Stone,.....	100
Rev. Samuel Ellis, collected through his exertions from citizens of Centre County, Pennsylvania, per P. G. Thomas, of Balt. ....	12 50
Thomas Buffington, Esq. of Guyandott, Virginia, on the plan of Gerritt Smith, Esq. (including \$25, sent by Mr. Buffington to Mr. Brand, and by Mr. Brand to R. Smith) .....	100
Collections by Rev. A. K. Russell, in his churches of Head of Christiana and White Clay Creek,.....	13
Ditto, from ditto, for collections by Rev. Samuel Bell, in his churches of St. George and Pescada,.....	12
Members of Cambridge Washington Academy Colonization Society, New York, per Walter R. Long, Esq. Secretary, towards constituting Rev. Nathaniel S. Prime, principal of said academy, and Rev. Alexander Bullions, D. D. President, life members,.....	50
Collections by Rev. Mr. Bascom, Agent of the Society, .....	300
Donation by Hon. Charles Marsh, of Vermont,.....	10
Donation by Thomas P. Willson, Esq. of Rockville, Maryland,...	10
Collections by Josiah F. Polk, agent for Tennessee, per Mr. Houston, .....	110
Franklin Anderson, Esq. of Hagerstown, Md. as follows, viz :	
Subscription by 20 gentlemen, on the plan of Gerritt Smith, Esq. ....	100
Subscription by the Episcopal Church of Hagerstown, on the plan to raise 100 by five churches,.....	20
Rev John Carmon—collections in his united congregations in Westmoreland and Indiana counties, Pa.....	18 57
Rt. Rev. Bishop Croes, per Rev. Mr. Hawley,.....	3

*Carried forward,*      \$1,237 85

	<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$1,237 85
Washington County, Pa. Society, per Hon. Mr. M'Crary,.....		15 75
From a friend to the American Colonization Society in Fredericktown, Md. on the plan of Gerritt Smith, Esq. for the years 1828, 1829, and 1830,.....		300
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		\$ 1,553 60
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N. B. The \$91 50 cts. acknowledged in last No. as received from B. Brand, Esq. Richmond, Treasurer Virginia Society, included \$30 from the Female Colonization Society of Richmond and Manchester, to constitute Rev. John Kerr a life member, and \$61 50 cts. from the Brunswick Female Aux. Col. Society.


*The following sums have been received by the Treasurer of the Pennsylvania Society.*

Robert Ralston, second instalment on plan of Gerritt Smith, .....	\$100
Received from Robert Vaux, for collection in the Unitarian Church, in Northumberland, Pa. per Rev. James Kay, .....	10
Received from J. B. Boyd collections made in Northumberland, Pa. by 'R. B'.....	13
	<hr/>
	\$123
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Which please to announce as received in the next No. of the African Repository. In haste, very truly yours, GERARD RALSTON.

*Sums acknowledged by Rev. H. B. Bascom, agent of the Society, part of which is included in the \$300 recently transmitted by him.*

Westfield, N. Y. \$70; Buffalo, \$32 62 cts. Geneva, \$7; Rochester, \$30 11 cents; Erie, Pa. \$15 75 cents; Franklin, \$16 81 cents; Meadville, \$56; Mercer, \$20 25 cents; Butler, \$10 50 cents; Pittsburgh, \$130; Steubenville, Ohio, \$32 37 cents; Wheeling, Va. \$29 50 cents; Mount Pleasant, Ohio, \$5 50 cents; St. Clairsville, \$21 45 cents; Washington, Pa. \$85 81 cents; Bellville, \$7; Brownsville, \$20; Williamsport, \$18 89 cents; Elizabeth Town, \$12; Cook's Town, \$17 36 cents; Connellsville, \$11; Fell's Meeting House, Westmoreland county, \$12 25 cents; Ripley, Ohio, \$17; Red Oak Meeting House, Brown county, Ohio, \$26 92 cents; West Union, \$15 25 cents; Cynthiana, Kentucky, \$46 80 cents; Paris, \$108 25 cents; from Edward Cox, Esq. Meadville, \$3; from Colonization Society Ripley, Ohio, \$12; Pittsburgh Colonization Society \$23; Jno. Reynolds, Esq. Meadville, received for Repository \$2; John M. Cannon, Esq. Brownsville, Pa. for Repository \$2; S. F. Allen, Henry Root, S. C. Brewster, and H. B. Porter, Esqrs. Buffalo, New York, for Repository \$1 each, \$4; C. B. Taylor, Esq. Chesterfield, Mass. for Repository \$1, making an aggregate of \$817 53."

 We are compelled to postpone many interesting articles.



